Juarez's Decree Defining His Position as President. &c.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

PASO DEL NORTE, NOV. 8, 1865. The Citizen President of the republic has been p

o Jeanez, Constitutional President of the Unit States, to the inhabitants of the same make ordance with the ample faculties conferred upon the National Congress by its decrees of December May 3 and October 22, 1862, and May 27, 1863, considerate

15st, May 3 and October 22, 1862, and say at the consideration, 1 in consideration, 2 in consideration, 2 in consideration, 2 in consideration, the only articles which treat of the period the functions of the President of the republic, and of a mode of applying his place, the case only was anipated of the possibility of holding a new election for a ident and the actual inct of none bring held, without y provision for the case of a war like the present in the hy, while the enemy occupies a great part of the tional territory, it is impossible that general elections and be held at the ordinary stated times assigned for

d-That in the said articles of the constitution

tied, that a new election might as seen as possible idid. That as it is impossible now to have an election rount of the war, the fact of the President of the men Court of Justice entering upon the doties of overnment for an indefinite period would imply a migation and extension of his powers beyond the liproscriptions of the constitution.

**That by the supreme law of the necessity of reservat on of the government, the continuance in reservat on of the government, the continuance in reservat case of the powers of the President and of histitute is the most conformable to the constitution, ise, in order to avoid the danger of leaving the government without a head, it was established that there id be two functionaries, of whom one could supply lace of the other; and, because conformably to the tof the people, the President of the republic was ed primarily and directly to exercise the functions overnment, while the President of the Supreme of the only secondarily and provisionally, in case of absonce of abounced the present case has

dirial functions, the executive power being intrusted to him only secondarily and provisionally, in case of absolute necessity.

Fifth—And considering that, as the present case has not be in provided for in the constitution, the right of declaring what is most conformable to its spirit and prescription beloage scalesively to the legislative authority, which, by the law of the 11th of December, 1861, confirmed by other repeated votes of confidence of the mational Congress, was delegated to the President of the republic in order that, without being subject to ordinary constitutional rules, he might be "invested with planary power to make whatever regulations he might judge convenient under the present circumstances without other restrictions than those of saving the independence and the integrity of the national territory, the form of government established by the constitution and the principles and laws of reform."

I have thought proper to decree as follows:—

ANTICLE 1—In the present state of war the functions of the President of the republic ought to be, and they are hereby continued for the time that may be necessary beyond the ordinary constitutional period until the government can be transferred to the new President that may be sleeted as soon as the condition of the war may permit an election to be constitutionally held.

ANT. 2—Significantly, the powers of the person who holds the position of President of the Supreme Court of Justice should be, and they are hereby continued for the time necessary beyond the ordinary period, in order that, in case the Fresident of the rapidlic should fail, he may be able to take his place.

Wherefore it is ordered that this decree be printed, published, circulated and have due faith given to it.

Given at Paso del Norte, on the eighth day of November, one thougand eight hundred and sixty-live.

BENITO JUAREZ.

To Strassten Lerno de Terans.

To Senserian Lendo De Terada, Minister of Foreign
Affairs and of Government,
I desumminicate the same to you for your information
and that i may have due effect.
Independence and Laberty.

LEBDO DE TEJADA.

THE GREEN HOMICIDE.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The trial of John Hackett for the homicide of John Green was resumed yesterday. Hackett was attended in court by his wife and three children. John Sheehan was called for the prosecution, and dentified the knife used in the stabbing as his property;

he missed the knife on the day of the stabbing; it lay on his beach, and might easily have been taken by any while under the influence of liquor on the pight he es was cross-examined by Judge Stewart,

ces was cross-examined by Junge Stewart.

closed the came for the prosecution.

Ym. A. Boyd then opened the cass for the defence
ble speech. The principal point in his remarks
at on the part of the defence they would ento prove that deceased came to his death by
a disease of the kidneys, and not from the result thack, of Bellevue Hospital, was then called

the prosecution. Three or four winesees were then called, who proved the general good character of the prisoner.

Ex Judge Stewart then summed up and delivered an eloquent argoment in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, the Assistant District Attorney, who conducted the case so ably for the prosecution, gave the closing argument. After reviewing the principal points in the evidence he concluded as follows:—Counsel, in his seal for his client, endeavored to blacken the memory of the dead by attempting to prove the general character of the decased to be quarrelsome and violent. The Court premptly and properly excluded it, for the general character of the decased is wholly immaterial. The law having such a regard for the sanctity of human life declares that if, without authority of law, the life of the vileate or veriest wretch be taken, it is as much murder as wifully to take the life of the greatest benefactor of the human race. Counsel has spoken of the consequences which will invitably cusue in case of a conviction. Centiumen, with the consequences you have nothing to do. Your duty commences in weighing the criticance; it ceases with rendering a verdict accordingly. Bear in mind, the chief of the law in punishing the gollity is not for the sake of vengennee, not by the way of explation or atonement for crime; for that is left to the just determination of a much higher tribunal. The end and object of the law in punishing the gollity is not for the man punishment is, by way of example, to deter others from the perpetration of similar outrages. In one word, the integrity of the whole fabric of society depends, in a great measure, on the prompt award of punishment for crime, and the ministers of justice are to remember that a mee high tribunal the end and object of the such course the wild deer. Geniemen, the case is with you. It remains now for you to render your verdict. Let the corner stone of that verdict be truth, and you will have nothing to respect, for you will have kept navioual the such prov

Wational Bank Stock Subject to Taxation by State and Municipal Authorities. COURT OF APPEALS—SEPTEMBER VERM. The City of Utica vs. G. Clarence Churchill et al.—The

point in controversy in this action was substantially whether or not certain taxes imposed by the city of litter upon the stockholders of the Second National Bank of litter, upon their several shares in said bank, were legally imposed, and whether payment of the same could be legally enforced. The Court held unanimously (Judge Porter net sitting in the case) that the interest of the steckholders in the national banks, organised under the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, are legally tamble The act of Congress of June 3, 1864, are legally tamble for State and county and manicipal purposes, cureant to the laws of the State; that the objection that these moneyed institutions are instrumentalities of the general government for the execution of its constitutional powers, and are exempt from State taxation upon the principle by which the late Bank of the Tuted States was adjudged to be exempt, does not apply where, as in these execution, it against the individual stockholders; that this last position was mitheratatively adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Osborn vs. The United States in the case of Osborn vs. The United States in the case of Osborn vs. The United States in the start in the stockholders are not exempt from taxation, though the expital of the United States; that taxes are imposed upon the ownership. Hence, where a certain kind of property is declared by the constitution or by lay to be exempt from taxation, the conferred upon the ownership. Hence, where a certain kind of property is declared by the constitution or by lay to be exempt from taxation, the conferred upon such awares; but the stockholders are not in a legal sense the owners of the exemption is conferred upon such awares; but the stockholders are not in a legal sense the owners of the scentities held by the bank. Their is terest in dia collateral nature, and is not the interest of an owner.

Brooklyn City News. ARREST OF ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS. - John Doyle, pard stateen. Ira Ayres and Balward Tuomey were aror sooi day before yesterday by Serge and Haggerty and Bossing counterfeit United States any cent currency notes and counterfeit bills of the denomination of two dotters, ply working to be on the Corn Exchange Bonk of New York. They suggested in passing toor hundred collars of the false hookey on the storekeepers of South Directlyn before they were arrested. They are held for examinating

The Harlem Garlight Controversy with the City of New York.

The Harler, Ga light Company, respendent to The Mayor, &c., of New York, appellant.—This action was brought against the Corporation of New York city to recover for services, &c., in lighting the city north of the centre of Sixty-ninth street. The plaintiffs had provided the gas with which the streets and public buildings in this part of the city had been lighted for many years, without any express contract as to the price prior to without any express contract as to the price prior to July 1859. After that their bills were rendered from month to month, and paid at rates designated in a written agreement. In August, 1868, the plaintills gave the municipal authorities notice in writing that in consequence of the increased cost of manufacturing gas, on and after the onsuing month it would charge the city at the rate of \$50 per annum for lighting each of the street lamps moth of the centre of Seventy-eighth street. Buring the month of September, 1864, no formal action was taken by the common Council on the subject, and the lamps continued to be lighted by the direction of the Super mondeat of Lamps and Gas. The company rendered its bill against the city for the amount furnished during September, 1864, and the City Comptroller refused to pay it on due presentation and demand, &c. The Court held that when a lawful contract has been made with a municipal corporation, and it has been made with a municipal corporation, and it has been made with a municipal corporation in the absence of any specific agreement as to price or rate of payment: that a contract for gas to light the public buildings and streets of New York city is within the authority of the municipal Corporation, when the sugreement is for the use by the city of gas belonging to a manufacturer who is in the enjoyment of a pract cal legislative monopoly, the case is not within the provise of the city charter which requires contracts for supplies involving expenditure beyond two hundred and fifty dollars to be made in writing with the lowest bidder, on an advertisement for sealed proposals (Session laws, 1867, 886, sec. 38); that a contract prescribing the rate of component on for the use of gas during a particular year is not in the nature of an agreement running from year to year, and cannot-be held to fix the measure of compensation for subsequent use.

New Hedford OH Market.

New Bedford, Dec. 15, 1865.

The oil market is very active; holders are more firm at \$2 50 a \$2 55 per gallon for sperm, and \$1 60 and upwards for whale, sales of over 1,000 bbls, sperm have been made at \$2 46 a \$2 48. Sales 1,190 bbls, whale at \$1 60.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM. W. G. HICKS PATENT STEAM ENGINES save 75 per cent in space, weight, friction and parts. Adapted to all uses. For circular address the HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, 88 Liberty street, N. Y.

A BRILLIANT AND EXTRAORDINARY ARRAY-OF Novelless-Music, model and entertaining Literature, reliable Fashions, full size Fatterns, and the most complete and attractive Magazine over published, with be found to the January number of BENORESTS Monthly Magazine, ready next week.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED WITHOUT without fee until was addeded. Advise fees. M. HOWES, Attorney and Councillo, 75 Nastan street.

DIVORCES.—PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS ON THE mbject as to this and other States. All law business attended to on the square.
F. I. KINO, Counsellor at Law, 336 Broadway. CO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, 260 AND 262 GREEN.

Of wich street, corner of Murray, and there you will find
Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour and everything else cheaper than
any store in New York. One price house.

HIGGINS' SIXTH AVENUE

Strangers visiting this city should not fail to examine on extensive display of Triumed Jockeys and Bonnets beforemaking their selections; we guarantee you a saving of 25 per cent. On comparing prices the following difference is apparent:—

Out of town orders despatched with great care and prompitude. As much care and judgment will be used in the election of the goods as though the parties were on the spot. We warrant complete satisfaction, and feel scruin, that once warrant complete satisfaction, and feel scruin that once in the satisfaction of the company of our future parties.

MOREHEAD'S NEURODYNE, OR.

NEURALGIU ANTIDOTE.

This remarkable and cleant preparation is a new gift of Chemical Science. It is designed for the relief of that most painful class of Gleenees known as Nercone Compilative, which are racely benefited by the use of medicine or the still of physicians.

SET RODYNE may be described as a compound, aromatic, ethereal Essence, composed of ingredients of great power and absolute parity. In the form here presented, as a neuralgic antidote, it is believed to possess peculiar and ratuable properties, never before combined in a remedial discovery. It beneficial action is prompt and decisive, and its use not only harmless but remarkably convenient and delightful.

NEURODYNE is a sefative—a nonther of the nerves and of nervous sectionent. It cames while it atrongthens, acothes the nerves while it invigorates the still system. It readily aparts this baimy and tranquillizing influence to the Brain of Senzygum, which is the centre and origin of nervous power. Here's as begade his effects may be intered and comprehended. Thus, in all cases of nervous pain, whether situate in the head, face, or limbs—if face, in any part of the human organism—if the cause can be traced to nervous face of carsagement, prompt and positive relief may be candidately promised.

The wonder of power of NEURoDYNE to control nervous irritation and mental excitement, is shown by its effects in cases of wakefulness or inability to sleep. Delicate privans who have been for several successive nights without rest.

The wonder of power of NEURODYNE to control nervous irritation and mental excitement, is shown by its effects in cases of wakefulness or inability to sleep. Delicate persons who have been for several successive nights without rest, owing to an excited or apitated condition of the nerves, will find an immediate remedy in the hairsy influence of NEU-HODYNE.

(It is proper to state that this preparation does not contain a particle of Optium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or injurious substance.)

There can be no Gould about the nerveus origin of many of the mest presulted and distressing complaints. It would be uscless to enumerate them. The disorders which early woo and finally well to unajority of American women are enurgly of a nervous character. The disease may appear in varied forms and be differently named, but the source is the same, and that source is the Nervous System. Headeche, Neoratga, it is Douburcan, Hysteria, Westness, Frostgation, and so forth, through the long, lingering and agostiling its print from the best effort of the physician so signally be all the control of the physician so signally be in nervous complaints. The means employed do not reach the seat of the disease. Of course the most potent remedies and the most skillful gractitioners must be alike unavailing. Now, it is certain that NEURO-DYNE has a specific effect upon the Sensorium, and hence a direct agilem upon the whole Nervous-System. Hence a direct agilem upon the whole Nervous-System. Its primary tendency seems to impart tone and vitality to the lirain. Strength or vital power is thus given to the nervous system and in the place of pain and disease, we had the impart of sandwith deprine the neatural laws of being are restablished through the restored vital action of the nervous system and in the place of pain and disease, we had the restored in an automatic than or main and interpretation of the Antidote. Healthful action now rapidly ensues; nervous agisation is diminished; pain gradually deprine; the natural laws of being are

tinguished for shill and emodor, have given it their unqualibed approval. That it is a valuable gift to Humanity in those pulso il and slarming dienders which have hitherto baffied the resources of medicine and selecte, will be the final verdet of the Public.

MOREHEAD'S NEURODYNE or NEURALGIC ANTI-DOTE, is carefully put up in buttles containing five counces, with plan directions for use.

Price Oys Dollar a Borre.

D. C. MOREHEAD, N. U., Soie Froptistor, Solld By All RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS.

Price Oys Dollar a Borre.

GEM DICK, THE ONN-EYED ROBBER.

No movel of the present day accises so much derivasity and winder as this seasiting story, and none will be so extensively read. It is for sale by all news agents and booksellers, as also all Munro's Ten Cent Noves, which are as follows-root, in the first propers Retreat; 3. The Pariot Highwayman; 4. The Huster Undersity, 1. The Pariot Highwayman; 4. The Huster Undersity, 1. The Pariot Highwayman; 4. The Huster Undersity, 1. The Trayper's Retreat; 3. The Pariot Highwayman; 4. The Huster Undersity, 1. The Trayper's Retreat; 3. The Pariot Highwayman; 4. The Huster Undersity, 1. The Trayper's Retreat; 3. The Pariot Highwayman; 4. The Huster Undersity, 1. The Undersity Trumph; 12. The Ocean Rovers; 13. The Tory Outstleed; 14. Zeis Stremm, the Huster Challenger South; 15. The Scourge of the Sease; 16. The Captive Maiden; 17. Long-Legged Joe, or The Demon of the Wooks; 17. The Wild Scoun of the Mountsins; 19. The Forest Lodge; 20. The Wild Scoun of the Mountsins; 19. The Forest Lodge; 20. The Wild Scoun of the Mountsins; 19. The Forest Lodge; 20. The Wild Scoun of the Prolife, or Twe Shasher of the Sure; 3. The Rober of the Prolife, or Twe Shasher of the Sure; 3. The Rober of the Prolife, or Twe Shasher of the Sure; 3. The Rober of the Prolife, or Twe Shasher of the Sure; 3. The Rober of the Prolife, or Twe Shasher of the Sure; 3. The Rober of the Prolife, or Twe Shasher of the Sure; 3. The Rober of the Prolife, or Twe Shasher of the Rober of the Wild Huster of the Wild S

O'NRIVALLED AND BEAUTIPUL CURIES SECURED by Mme. DEMOREST'S UNIVERSAL HAIR CURLER in time with a fountain, to be filled with boiling water; duris time hair in beautiful, soft and durable ringies, without the possib, by of coreding or in jury to be hair; price \$1 or. Bold wholes, and reinit at DEMOREST'S temperature of Pashions, 473 Brogdway. Menj postage free or resgint of price.

LADIES' COLUMN.

EXTRACTS PROM MRS. BRIGHT'S JOURNAL. JANUARY

Have spent a pleasant day, receiving New Year's calls and a merry hour, at its close, "comparing experiences" with my husband. Had the satisfact on of hearing my dress pronunced "kylish," and the pleasure of telling him that I made it myself. Thanks to my Wheeler & Wilson, I know nothing of what somebody calls "the wife's nightmare"—a dressmater's bill.

Went to the concert with my husband. He says that much being my only extravagance, he is obliged to indiage use, a spite of a reproving conscience. This is "bis little jake" it my expense; for the extravagance is, to say the least, much and he knows well that I should not enjoy music, or mything else, if be did not share it with me. Moreover, he colors with me the dectrace that movely is well spent which contributes to refine our tastes and beautify our lives.

APRIL.

APRIL.

APRIL.

Had a spare ticket for the last Philharmonic rehearsal, and called for Mrs. Blank, thinking she would like to accompany me. Found her up to her eyes in plain sewing—"would like to go dearly, but couldn't possibly spare the time;" which I thought very odd indeed. Her family is no larger than mine, her income as smaller; yet she never seems to have time for the simplest recreation. One is tempted to be uncharitable and ask what can the reason be? Meanness or bad management.

Spent an hour at my sewing machine this morning, braiding a sacque for Charlie, My husband hughs at what he calls my propensity for facer. But If I have a weakness it is to see my children well dreased. Connortable and neat of ourse they niweys are; and when I catemake their little arments beautiful also, at small cost of time or money, where is the harm? "Solomon in all his glovy was not arrived lived the likes of the field; but are not the littles of the field, and all the other blossoms that food has clothed with beauty, examples for us in a certain sense, and excuses for personal adorament?

LADIES' COLUMN.

EXTRACTS FROM MRS. BLANE'S JOURNAL

THE GREAT FIRE.

A HERALD REPORT OF 1835.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TO-NIGHT

The First Developments of Our Newspaper Enterprise.

This is the anniversary of the "Great Fire of 1835."

We give to-day the details of that important local event as published in the New York Herald at that time. They will be read with curious interest by the thousands cold night of December 16, thirty years ago:— [From the New York Hexald, Dec. 17, 1835.]

[From the New York Helald, Dec. 17, 1835.]

Last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the store No. 25 Merchant, a narrow street that leads into Pearl and Exchange streets, near the Post Office, and one of the most tyrible and destructive conflagrations took place that arer visited New York.

At ten o'clock, when we left the scene, probably thirty or forty of the most valuable and richest dry goods stores in the city were burned down or on fire.

It was expected that it would sweep away the whole of that section of the city, in its range through Pearl, water and From streets to the East river. Wall street for hours was as light as day.

The loss of property cannot be estimated—probably several millions.

A manufacture of the property of the property

NUMBER OF STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

hundred stores destroyed. Many of \$200,000. Put them at \$40,000 each to a ross of twenty millions—the property of the sessments of 1824, the real and the First ward was estimated, at viole city over \$186,800,000. About and is destroyed; hence the loss by faction would be about seventeen millions has year is at least three cauty millions, which proves the years.

millions of insurance—which, loss of twelve millions of dollars and owners of real estate. Some the city are ruined. In insurance effected on his store of \$300,000 at one of the Bos-re would insure him because he

in the midst of the fire, gave away hat would help to remove a bundle, gave a hat who handed it back.

"It does not fit. Give me one gravay hats."

It in the excitement of removing away hats.

"In the excitement of removing away hankets or anything to poor hem. One poor man had removed ges to a place of as ety. "Here's about and a blanket to you," sad or over the articles.

ore was written we learn that the Board, or adjourned to Monday next. A committy prepare a room for them nest to day to consult how to meet the is boarded that we shall have commerciately for the do not act librally.

On press to remit the duties due by attached a deform by the fire?